

and wear the usual badge of mourning for the deceased, for one month.

And then the meeting adjourned.

WM. LAMBERT, Pres.

GEO. W. MUSFORD, Sec'y.

The Common Council of the City of Richmond, based on Saturday last, after an appropriate

the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved, therefore, That we respectfully recommend that the citizens of St. Paul, on Friday, the 21st of the month, as a day of mourning, and that the Executive and legislative departments of the city be requested to hold on that day a public funeral for the late Mayor of St. Paul, in service to which they deem appropriate to the solemnity of the occasion.*
2. *Resolved, That we also recommend to our fellow citizens that they suspend all ordinary business from the hour of 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.*
3. *Resolved, That the President of the Council of the City of St. Paul be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the respective Mayors of the Borough of St. Anthony and the City of Minneapolis.*

These resolutions were given the very full and graphic endorsement of General Harrison's Funeral at Washington, by the National Intelligence. The final destination remains most probably away the wishes and desire of his distressed family. One rumor is, that the

The Lynchburg Virginian of the 28th inst. describes the position of these two politicians, and claims for Garland the votes of the "solid South." The remarks are pertinent. The whole article is curious and amusing. We confine ourselves to the following extracts, which define Mr. Garland's position, in relation to the Independent Treasury and the National Bank:

"To our brother Whigs we would appeal in behalf of Mr. Garland. He came to their aid in his personal and public capacity, and he has been a most successful and powerful, and to all appearances true, an unexpected help to the flag in our front, and received many a blow from the violent course of the Democrats. If, indeed, it were true, as was intimated by a writer last week, that Major Garland had declared his policy in relation to the Independent Treasury and the Bank for the former, the Whigs could not sustain him, nor we."

to expect their support—or, as he well knows, approval—from the kind of men who are now in the Treasury. That Major Garland has never made such a declaration, that, while he is still opposed, on Constitutional grounds, to the National Bank, he is not opposed to the Treasury; That bond of union, then, remains unbroken, even if it were not, we could see no plausible major Garland would have been able to break it; and that, in any other man, who is liable to the same objection, and for a greater extent.

It is not, however, his remark upon Mr. Gilmer, that cannot refrain from expressing our indignant disavowal at the position in which it places Mr. Garland, and by his own authority. If he prefers the National Bank to the Independent Treasury, we know that he not always the case; and that he preferred it to us in consequence of his constitutional objections to the National Bank. How can Mr. Garland justify his present course? One would be less disposed to inquire, if he were less reasonable, even in the case of Congressmen—1st. It is not unconstitutional, and

not violate that fundamental charter; but a Bank. As one witness to this proposition, (if one can so qualify any evidence at all,) Mr. Jefferson understood the Bank of the United States, and recommended its place a Treasury Agency. In the second place, a Bank of the United States is incorporated thirty or thirty-five, or, perhaps, in twenty years would be great, if not a very difficult thing to modify, or terminate, whereas, a Treasury Agency may be modified, or terminated, whenever it should find a fair experiment. In the third place, the immediate repeal of the Independent Treasury will pave the way for a National Bank. Does not Mr. G. see the difficulty which beset him? The Independent Treasury is repealed by the assistance of his vote—then, the attempt will be made to establish a State Bank. Suppose, in consequence of the discredited condition of these institutions, and the steady opposition of the Whigs, to what then will the Treasury be reduced? Will the Treasury work? Whether the Whigs

The Independent Treasury repealed; the State Bank torn rejected—what will he do with the public moneys? Where will he deposit it? Is he under these circumstances preparing himself to vote for a National Bank? Is this the object which he has in view? His constituents at least ought to be apprised of his designs. We are satisfied from the contrary developments of the public prints that his views are not expounded as understood by those who distrust him. No wonder that Jeffersonianism grows his election, and that the course is right in so much mystery, and therefore so much danger, at one of the most portentous crises in one of the most alarming measures which have threatened the Republic.

(The N. York "Catskill Recorder" vindicates Compromises of the Constitution and the Right Virginia, against the aggressions of the Government.)

York—trust that "Virginia will continue to treat as an open question, until the people of N. Y. have an opportunity of pronouncing a proper verdict upon men who have, in their official conduct, exacted the highest constitutional obligations at defiance"—and assures us, that "the course pursued by Governor Seward, in refusing to comply with the demand of the Virginia, meets with the strong condemnation of a large portion of the people of N. York."

So infuriated are the Whig members of the N. Y. Legislature, that when a resolution was submitted

We have attempted to avoid all party appeals of Virginia upon this delicate and important subject when the Delegate from Fauquier, in his address to voters of that county, suspects the Republican members of the Virginia Legislature of being "Whigs" and "Union men" and "loyal" upon the Whigs of New York, is not just as fair for us to suspect the Whigs who opposed the Inspection law, of a certain sympathy with these same Whigs. One charge at least could be other.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The Whigs have again carried this State. Mr. Ellsworth is re-elected Governor by a majority of 5500. Six Whigs are elected to Congress, viz. F. T. Trumbull, Wm. W. Boardman, T. W. Williams, J. L. Smith, John H. Broekway and T. C. Osborne. The Whigs succeeded in at least 17 out of 21 Senate Districts—their majority in the other House is 100. The Republicans once carried the Governor R. Whittier, elected at our success, and said it was

a proof that we were Federalists. What will now? Why, if it even were consistent in any position, it would say, and truly, that Connecticut still the land of steady habits—true her first Federalism.

Archibald Stuart is the Republican candidate for Congressional District of Franklin, Bedford, and Andover. His Address to the People is capital in its nature. He agrees fully with all the soundest tenets of the old Virginia Faith. The Lynchburg Republic believes "that a majority of the people of the State are State Rights Republicans.—If so, they cannot but maintain Mr. Goggin, who, if we understand his principles correctly, is the only man who can best defend them from their future enemies." He also writes from Patrick, that "Isaac Adams is in the race for the House of Delegates, and will be elected by a large majority." Another Correspondent also expresses much confidence in the success of the Republican ticket at the polls. He writes from the office of Patrick on the 4th Thursday of this month.

mine advocate of the bill, professedly an anti-National Bank man) has come out in his Halifax Courthouse in favor of a National Bank is the fruit of an unholly ambition. Mr. W. is willing to sacrifice his former principles for a Congress. The Whigs claim the sacrifice for the (Mr. Coles himself occupying the true ground of Bank) and Mr. W. makes it. But the old-tortured Republican says, "The State Rights men are the constituents as we believe a divided people of Halifax, Campbell and Pitt Rivers, so firm a supporter of their principles as to Coles, to be turned out of Congress by a man avows himself the advocate of an unconstitutional Bank—the most objectionable and dan-

Nelson County.—William Faber, Esq., is the candidate in this county—Col. Fitzpatrick having voluntarily retired from the field. "Mr Faber" (a Charlottesville Jeffersonian) though a gentleman of unexceptionable character, is yet a Federalist. Old School, and it remains to be seen whether the pulse of Nelson will prefer him to that genuine and hearty Republican, Dr. Ligon.

Fauquier county.—A Democratic Meeting was held on the 3d (Col. Wm R. Smith in the Chair, and

A. Kipstine Secretary)—which nominated Wm. A. Thompson as candidates for the As the Warrenton Jeffersonian says, Dr. Thompson conduct, "as a soldier and patriot, gave him to stand with all parties, that upon the close of it he was elected a member of the Legislature twice, and then retired to private life, carrying him the esteem of his friends, and the persons of no rank at the Meeting recommend Col. B. of London as the Republican candidate for Governor. S. S. The Wheeling Argus of last Friday cheering anticipations from Brooke, Marshall, Monongahia and Preston. It counts with some

Extract of a letter from the Upper County, 3d March, 1850.

"With John Tyler at the helm, what a course and policy of his administration: will stop the mad career of proscription and ruin (opinions' sake) which the present Cabinet are pursuing so relentlessly: Are we not now safe as to U. S. Bank, that curse of curses to a Republic? Besides, Tyler has so kind as to inform

will President Clay, when he returns to the Federal City, around him at Washington, sign a Bank bill, if Congress should pass one? Can he, can he, retain Granger in the Post Office? What is Webster's premier? Has it not the power to render his country vastly important and to make himself popular in a high degree? It will not fail to see this. And will he not do it?"

"You may rely on it, Sir, our approaching election will result, in many counties in the upper States,"